

THE SENTINEL-JOURNAL.

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PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY JUNE, 11 1909

NO. 11

Candidates, Take Notice.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 4.

To the County Chairmen of the Democratic Party of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—You will please call to the attention of all candidates in the Democratic primary in your county the following act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1905, and make it your personal business to see that every candidate files a pledge with the Clerk of Court of your county as required by said act:

NO. 473.

AN ACT Making Certain Offenses in Primary Elections Misdemeanors, and Prescribing Penalties Therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of South Carolina: At or before every political primary election held by any political party, organization or association, for the purpose of choosing candidates for office, or the election of delegates to conventions, in this state, any person who shall, by threats or any other form of intimidation, or by the payment, delivery or promise of money, or other article of value, procure or offer, promise or endeavor to procure, another to vote for or against any particular candidate in such election, or who shall, for such consideration, offer to so vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Every candidate offering for election, under the provisions of Sec. 1, shall make the following pledge and file the same with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county in which he is a candidate, unless he should be a candidate in more than one county, in which case he shall file same with the Secretary of State, before he shall enter upon his campaign, to-wit: I, the undersigned, of the county of _____ and State of South Carolina, candidate for the office of _____, hereby pledge that I will not give nor spend money, or use intoxicating liquors for the purpose of obtaining or influencing votes, and that I shall, at the conclusion of the campaign and before the primary election, render to the Clerk of Court or (Secretary of State as hereinbefore provided) under oath, an itemized statement of all moneys spent or provided by me during the campaign for campaign purposes up to that time; and I further pledge that I will, immediately after the primary election or elections that I am a candidate in, render an itemized statement, under oath, showing all further moneys spent or provided by me in said election: Provided, That a failure to comply with this provision shall render such election null and void, in so far as the candidate who fails to file the statement herein required, but shall not affect the validity of the election of any candidate complying with this section: And provided further, That such itemized statement and pledge shall be open to public inspection at all times.

SEC. 3. That any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor; and any person, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one month nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Approved March 6, 1905.

Very respectfully,
WILLIE JONES, Chn.

OF INTEREST TO DEMOCRATS

The National Democratic Congressional Campaign Commit-

tee has begun active operations at its headquarters at Washington, D. C. In addition to its regular work, it is now preparing a campaign handbook which it hopes to have ready for distribution by July 1—two or three months earlier than heretofore.

The Committee is charged with the duty of assisting, in every way possible, the election of a Democratic Congress. We wish the active co-operation of every voter in the United States who believes, with us, that the election of a Democratic Congress would greatly benefit the country. We must rely upon the people to sustain our work by giving information as to local conditions, and suggestions for our guidance.

Each individual can at least aid us by making a contribution. Will he not do so and interest others in helping us, too?

We wish our campaign handbook distributed as generally as possible, and we will furnish a copy, as soon as published, to everyone who contributes to our Committee.

Send remittances to me at Washington, D. C.

JAS. T. LLOYD, Chn.

The Tactful Shopman

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest styles, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—[Detroit Free Press.

Pearridge

I will try and give you a few dots from this side, after being quiet so long.

Farmers are somewhat behind with their crops, but everybody is scratching to catch up.

Messrs. Pickens and Stephens were pleasant callers at the home of J. A. Hummcutt last Sunday.

Health good in this part of the moral vineyard.

There will be an all-day singing at Praters church next 3d Sunday. All lovers of music are invited to attend and bring well-filled baskets.

The boys of this community met last Saturday on the Twelve Mile ball ground and had a fine practice game of ball. The score ran 11 to 8. The boys are playing fast ball this time, and say they are going to play Pickens next Saturday afternoon if they can get a game.

Mrs. W. C. Seaborn visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Robertson, last Sunday.

With best wishes to the old S.-J., etc. OLDWHEEL.

Pickens, R F D 5

If you will allow me space in your paper I will give you a few

dots from this side of the county.

Capt. J. J. Herd had a bee-robbing Saturday night and took out some 75 or 100 pounds of fine honey.

The fine rains for the past week have greatly benefitted growing crops.

Health remarkably good at this writing.

R. F. Herd and his two daughters, of Pickens, were the guests of J. J. Herd, Saturday night and Sunday.

JUNEAPPLE.

Norris

Excuses never fill a meal barrel when it is empty nor buys the baby a new coat when the old one is worn out. So we will not offer any for our delay or shortcomings toward contributing news to the S.-J. Suffice it to say a man can't work without tools.

Farmers in this section have been making good use of the pretty weather. Crops are looking fairly well considering the late spring.

W. N. Maddox and Newt. Sentell have the finest cotton in this section.

Mrs. Wm. Perry and son can lead on corn.

We can't say much about the small grain crop, for there is not enough of it in this section to give it a fair test.

Owing to the continued wet weather last fall the farmers were prevented from sowing very much wheat.

What the good ladies will do for feathers (straw) about July to renew their beds is a question.

The only remedy we can offer is shucks or leaves. This reminds the writer of spending the night once where there were shuck beds. About 2 o'clock in the morning the big turning over with every one in the house took place. The old guard dog, supposing, we guess, there was some one in the shuck pen, raised a bark. About that time the old cow began to bawl and the old horse, thinking it was feed time, began to squeal, and then the old man began to curse his old woman for not stirring up the bed. The writer was meditating over where so many night bugs could hide so well in the day time, when all at once this thought occurred to him: "We may live till day by the help of God, but if we do, will we ever look like anything?" God deliver us from a shuck bed and a lazy woman.

The Catechee Sunday school picnicked at Lay's bridge last Saturday evening. Rev. W. G. Mauldin was the orator and made an eloquent speech. Supper was then spread on the ground by the good ladies, lemonade furnished by the other sex, and a general good time was had.

Rev. A. C. Boiter, of Greenville, has just closed a 4-weeks' meeting at this place, with 50 additions to the church. Mr. Boiter is an earnest worker. Not a single sermon was preached by anyone else during the meeting. Some one whom the

devil has a mortgage over, and is just about ready to close it, set fire to his tent on last Monday, about 2 p. m., while no one was present, and burned it and about 20 of his 187 chairs. Fifty more of his chairs were damaged more or less. Mr. Boiter, determined not to be downed, by the help of God and some good people at Catechee built a brush arbor, repaired his chairs and carried the meeting right on; also made him up a purse of \$65 toward buying him another tent. He expects to buy another one this week and begin a meeting at Liberty in a week or ten days. He expects to be in Oakway, in Oconee county, about July 15.

The prayers of the wicked, we are taught, prevail nothing—so J. Alonzo Brown says he is confident the Lord heard the prayer published in the S.-J. a few weeks ago, for on last Sunday, about 11 a. m., he was informed that his presence was needed at the residence of Thos. Hawkins, near Catechee. In obedience to the request he gathered his top-piece, jumped in his buggy, and in a few minutes found himself standing before Oscar Hawkins and Miss Ninnie Gillespie, who were waiting to hear the words that soon made them man and wife. After congratulations by their many friends (and a goodly number were present), all were invited in to the dining-room. Here we can't do the subject justice in print and we shall not try, but all who saw us at the table can testify that we did more than justice there, or to put it plainer, we did Mr. Hawkins an injustice. Miss Gillespie is a daughter of Wm. Gillespie, near Camp Creek church, and a charming young lady; Mr. Hawkins is a promising young farmer of Catechee. They are at home to friends at the residence of the groom's father, Thos. Hawkins.

Two young ladies, not over a thousand miles from Norris, took advantage of Leap Year on last Sunday and called on a certain young bachelor. He met the occasion, we are told, wonderfully well, for he dove around like a duck making a nest, and in a short while had dinner ready. The ladies, we are told, ate dinner, complimented his cooking very highly, and left without washing the poor fellow's dishes. B.

Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Allessbury, owns and operates a horse ranch at Calgary, Alberta, on a stretch of land nearly 40,000 acres in extent.

Emigration to Canada from the United States in January and February increased 61 per cent., while foreign emigrants arriving at Canadian ports decreased 36 per cent. Over 1,000 American settlers reached Saskatchewan on March 19.

The common impression that all persons in English upper classes are entitled to coats of arms is erroneous, for there are instances of noble and ancient families who have no right to use hereditary coats of arms and scorn to take a grant at this late day.—London Saturday Review.

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Difference Between the Written Characters and Speech.

The dialects or languages of the Chinese empire are very numerous and dissimilar. Thus a Chinese speaking the dialect of the Kwangtung (Canton) province is not understood by a Chinese residing in the neighboring province of Fukien. The language or dialect spoken at Shanghai would be quite strange to the people residing at Peking.

Written characters of Chinese are, however, understood and recognized by sight throughout the whole empire in the same manner as our Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., are recognized by the eye throughout Europe. But as these numerals when pronounced or read have entirely different sounds attached to them in England, France, Germany, Italy, etc., so the Chinese written characters are spoken in totally different words and sounds in the several provinces of China, with, however, the important exception that the mandarin language is spoken or understood more or less throughout three-fourths of China or, roughly speaking, in nearly all the provinces north and west of the river Yangtze.

The language known as Wen-li is the medium by which the classical books of China have been handed down. It is par excellence the written language of China, but it is not generally understood by the great mass of the people. The spoken language—viz, Mandarin—may also be written, and there is a good deal of colloquial literature in Mandarin. Versions of the Bible in the local patois have also been produced in several districts of the southeast, where the dialects are very numerous and diverse.

In the Chinese written language there are over 40,000 distinct characters or symbols, and this vast number is being constantly increased by the addition of new characters to represent new scientific words and modern ideas.

Although the Chinese are considered a literary people and have naturally a desire for education, yet owing to the extreme difficulty of mastering the Chinese characters it is estimated that only one in ten of the population can read or write.—Contemporary Review.

LIVED AFTER HANGING.

Men and Women Who Survived the Ordeal of the Scaffold.

Imnumerable instances of resuscitation after hanging are recorded. Henry III. granted a pardon to a woman named Inetta de Balsham, who was suspended from 9 o'clock on a Monday to sunrise of Thursday and afterward "came to." Dr. Plot tells of a Swiss who was hanged up thirteen times without effect on account of the peculiar condition of his windpipe, it having been converted into bone by disease.

Annie Green, a servant girl, was hanged at Oxford in 1650 and recovered fourteen hours afterward under a doctor's treatment. Mrs. Cope, who was hanged at the same place eight years later, also recovered. On Sept. 2, 1724, Margaret Dickson was hanged at Edinburgh and recovered while being carried to the grave. She lived for many years afterward and was universally known as "Half Hanged Maggie Dickson."

A housebreaker named Smith was hanged at Tyburn in 1705. A reprieve came when he had been suspended a quarter of an hour. He was cut down, bled and revived. William Duell, hanged in London in 1740, revived and was transported. A man hanged in Cork in 1765 was taken in hand by a physician who brought him round in six hours, and we are told the fellow had the nerve to attend a theatrical performance the same evening.

Richard Johnson, hanged at Shrewsbury, Oct. 3, 1696, obtained a promise from an undersheriff to place him in the coffin without changing his clothes. After hanging half an hour he still showed signs of life, and on examination it was found he had wrapped cords about his body connected with hooks at the neck which prevented the rope from doing its work. The apparatus was removed and the man hanged effectually.

It may be offered in explanation of the cases mentioned that there was no drop used at executions in those days, the culprit usually suffering asphyxia without the cerebral column being broken.—London Tit-Bits.

"Your wife used to like to sing, and she played the piano a lot. Now we don't hear her practice at all. How's that?"

"She hasn't the time. We have two children."

"Well, well! After all, children are a blessing!"—Tit-Bits.